SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1853.

"CUBA PROGRESS AND MANIFEST DESTINY."

These are the terms by which we find the Banquet given in this city to Gen. PILLOW and Mr. F. P. STANTON designated by writers here for Northern papers. We were not singular, therefore, in giving it that character; and we now insert, from the published proceedings, such portions as will enable our readers to form a proper judgment of it.

The Banquet was given at the United States Hotel on Saturday night, in pursuance of invitations addressed on the preceding day to Messrs. Pillow and Stanton, and by them accepted. The letters of invitation are signed by E. F. RUTH, of Tennessee; A. Moise, of Tennessee; JOHN DONELSON, of Tennessee; D. R. LINDSAY, of Alabama; and A. J. CLARK, of Mississippi; who inform the gentlemen complimented that they act in behalf of their friends and admirers in this city.

Mr. E. F. RUTH, of Tennessee, presided at the supper at which were present some fifty gentlemen, the most distinguished of whom were Gen. Pillow, of Tennessee Hon. F. P. STANTON, of Tennessee; Hon. CALEB CUSHING, Attorney General; Hon. A. O. P. NICHOLSON, of Tennessee; Hon. HARVEY M. WATTERSON, of Tennessee; Hon. P. G. WASHINGTON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; and Professor DE Bow, Superintendent of the Census

the following, by the president of the evening:

"Our distinguished guests, Major General Gideon J. Prizow and the Hon. Fred. P. Stanton: The one known in the annals of his country as one of the heroes she delights to honor; the other already justly enjoying a national reputation, while fame, with willing hands, is still twining around his brow her undying wreath."

Each of the gentlemen complimented replied to this centiment "in a few brief and appropriate sentences," which are not reported.

Mr. Rurn (presiding) again rose and stated that it seemed to him quite evident that the gentlemen present were determined to hear Gen. PILLOW reply to another sentiment, which had been sent to him with a request sentiment, which had been sent to him with a request the Union: May not the young matron feel a mother's that the General would reply to it. The sentiment here alluded to, emanating from Mr. John Donklson, of Tennoble and well-tried sons." nessee, was received with much favor. It is as follows:

"CUBA: The weeping child of the seas. Are her woes forgotten? Is the martyr blood of the gallant Crittenden and his followers to sink in an enslaved soil unavenged?" Gen. Pillow, after the applause had subsided, rose and addressed the company in a speech which is thus reported

GENTLEMEN: In the sentiment just offered, and received with so much enthusiasm, it is significantly asked, "Are mand in the hearts and from the lips of the true and the woes of Cuba forgotten?" "Is the worthy blood of the brave. the woes of Cuba forgotten?" "Is the worthy blood of the gallant Crittenden and his brave followers to sink in

nations and of our treaties with Spain cries aloud for re-venge; and, if I mistake not the signs of the times, the blood. time is not far distant when the nation will avenge it. It is the duty of the nation, not of individuals. Events would seem to be rapidly inducing a necessity which will impel the Government, under the great law of self-preservation, to take the case in hand, to redress the find here a general concurrence in the views which I prewoes of Cuba, and to avenge the blood of our murdered

The President in his inaugural solemnly pledges the

sunder the chains which enslave Cuba.

Let us, therefore, be patient. Let us be ready prompt
Again: when it is said here, as it has been said to-night,

consequences what they may. Let us, therefore, await the approach of the crisis already near at hand.
Who does not know that the blood shed at the Alamo
and at Goliad was avenged, thrice avenged, upon the bat-

Who does not know that English policy hastened the annexation of Texas to this Union? Who does not see the same influences which produced this result are now at Who does not see stated.

During the delivery of the above remarks the speaker was frequently interrupted by cheers and other expressions of approbation from the guests present.

A sentiment having been proposed complimentary to Jersey. It is thus described by a contemporary:

"Mr. Cusning declared that in the adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico we should have not only incor-porated California and New Mexico, but should have taken in Chihuahua and Sonora. However, upon the next oc-casion, he asserted, there was no doubt but that our boundary would be located so far to the South that it would remove all apprehensions of trouble with Mexico about the division line in future. He also intimated that there would not be the least objection, should the emer-gency arise, to receiving Cuba and the adjacent countries into this Union."

The next toast was the following :

ed any other time than that which would place him in immediate contrast with the very able and eloquent speech of the Attorney General. He should, therefore, best show his prudence by the briefness of his remarks. He said that he should not stop to comment on the sentiment which had been so warmly received in compliment to Tennessee. She deserved it, and her two distinguished sons, whose public services and private worth were commemorated by this assemblage, had richly entitled themselves to higher honors than this. He was struck by one remark of Gen. Cushing as to one of the convictions produced by the inaugural speech of President Pierce. Whilst

he cordially endorsed the compliment paid to the inaugural, he thought the Attorney General had stated his point a little too strongly. The noble declaration of the President, which pledges to every American citizen the whole strength of his Government for the protection of his just rights on any spot of the globe, had made a profound impression upon the mind and the heart of the world; but he doubted whether that impression had fully ripened in-to a conviction that hereafter, whenever and wherever a man claiming with justice the protection due to an Ame-rican citizen shall declare his just claim, the Government of the United States will come promptly and with all its power to his relief. The frankness of the President in giving utterance to the sublime sentiment has excited a strong hope that in future the just rights of American citistrong hope that in future the just rights of American citizenship will be promptly and effectively maintained. But, said Mr. N., it will require some decisive action by the Administration to elevate this feeling into one of fixed conviction. Herein rests the real responsibility; there must be good acting as well as good talking, to produce full conviction. He was satisfied that we should have both: conviction. He was satisfied that we should have that it is a good talking Administration the minds of all men concede; that it will be equally good at acting he confidently predicted.

Mr. N. said that the chivalrous conduct of Capt. In-

graham at Smyrna showed what impression the President's sentiment had made upon our gallant naval officers. Capt. Ingraham had taken the President at his word, and it now remained to be seen whether this noble deed of a noble American commander is to be adopted as the true interpretation of the inaugural, as the acknowledged ac-tion of the Government. He said he had no doubts on the subject; but he confessed, when he saw the rest of mankind piling culogies upon Capt. Ingraham, he was a little impatient to see something more from our own Gov-ernment. He believed it would come, and when it did he believed it would come, and when it did he believed it would make a sensation throughout Europe. Then, said he, the conviction will be felt that in future every American citizen, no matter in what part of the earth, will have but to proclaim his just claim to the rights of citizenship to command all the energy and power which belong to his Government. He was humiliated in which belong to his Government. He was humiliated in having to say that something was necessary to remove erroneous impressions which had been left on the mind of foreign Powers; something commensurate with our true dignity and honor as a nation; something to elevate and ennoble our national name. Some of the foreign Powers seemed disposed to test the pluck of the Administration. He was glad of it. He wished to see it tested, and he would prefer to see the test come from the strongest of them. He believed the result would prove glorious to the Administration and to the country. Mr. N. concluded by offering this sentiment: cluded by offering this sentiment:

Capt. INGRAHAM: His conduct in the Kosta affair proves him to be a faithful representative of his country's honor and

Mr. Nicholson having concluded, his State was again coasted in the following terms:

"Our own Tennessee, the tallest and fairest sister

The Hon. FREDERICK P. STANTON, a Representative in Congress from Tennessee, rose to reply to this sentiment, and addressed the company as follows:

Mr. President, I very cheerfully respond to the sentiment you have just announced, because no Tennesseean can fail to be gratified when he hears the name of his noble State coupled with such honors as she is justly entitled to receive, and such as she will always com-

As to that part of the sentiment which is personal. know well that it is designed chiefly for my distinguished these questions I am called upon to respond.

I will respond by asking you if man has ceased to love liberty? Have the principles of eternal truth and justice, which lie at the foundations of our free institutions, ceased to have an abiding place in the hearts of Americans. Your guest, gentlemen, is worthy of the honor pression?

No, my countrymen, the woes of Cuba are not forgotten; and the blood of the noble martyrs to liberty who were butchered in violation of all the usages of civilized nations and of our treaties with Spain cries along for the country of t

greater pleasure in recurring to those events, because I find here a general concurrence in the views which I presented to the people of my district, and which may be supposed to have received their sanction. When the distinguished gentleman on my left (Gen. Cushing) asserts The President in his inaugural solemnly pledges the good faith of the nation to the observance of our neutral relations and treaty obligations. It also contains warnings, admonishing our neighbors of the necessity of good faith and good neighborship on their part—a policy as essential to their independence as to our peace and safety. Indeed, a mad infatuation appears to have remarked itself upon the councils of England, which an overruling Providence is shaping to accomplish the end. If this policy is persisted in, Cuba must be seized, Cuba will be the council of a party which had already stated its mission and had nothing further to do. Did the Whige expect to contain a policy is persisted in, Cuba must be seized, Cuba will be the council of a party which had already stated its mission and had nothing further to do. Did the Whige expect to contain a policy is persisted in, Cuba must be seized, Cuba will be the council of a party which had already stated its mission and had nothing further to do. Did the Whige expect to contain a policy is persisted in, Cuba must be seized, Cuba will be the council of a party which had already stated its mission and had nothing further to do. Did the Whige expect to contain a policy is persisted in, Cuba must be seized, Cuba will be the main position which I assumed before the people of Tennessee. I argued not that there was no reasonatory are providence in the main position which I assumed before the people of Tennessee. I argued not that there was no reasonatory are providence in the main position which I assumed before the people of Tennessee. I argued not that there was no reasonatory are people of Tennessee. I argued not that there was no reasonatory are people of Tennessee. I argued not that there was no whigh party, but that there ought to be none; that there was no reasonatory are people of Tennessee. I argued not that there was no whigh party, but that there ought to be none; that there was no the main position which I assumed before the people of Tennessee. I argued n tion? These questions could only be answered in the One blow by the strong arm of this Government will negative; and I think the elections in Tennessee have

ly and with energy to stand by the Government, to up-that our relations with Cuba and Mexico are far more hold its power and make its blows effectual. This done, and we shall no more hear the woes of Cuba, but we shall no more hear the loud shouts of joyous freemen reverberating through the mountains of this "Weeping Child of the Seas," and we shall see another brilliant star added to the glorious constellation which illumines this land of freedom.

Such, my countrymen, are my views of Cuba and of the policy our Government should adopt in the approaching crisis; and, though I know nothing of the views of the President except as he appears in his inaugural before the nation and the world, yet my reliance in his host, whenever its possession should become indispensable to our security.

Such, my countrymen, are my views of Cuba and of the policy our Government should adopt in the approaching crisis; and, though I know nothing of the views of the President except as he appears in his inaugural before the nation and the world, yet my reliance in his passession should become indispensable to a state of servile insurrection, with all the contagious horrors of that bloody condition; which illumines this land of freedom.

Such, my countrymen, are my views of Cuba and of the policy our Government should adopt in the approaching the foreign the mountains of this "Weeping the dold political issues referred to, I imagine that I am yet in Tennessee, fighting still the battle which has just resulted in victory; for this is precisely the ground upon which illumines this land of freedom.

Such, my countrymen, are my views of Cuba and of the policy our Government should adopt in the approaching the Attorney General from the important and vital at the present moment than any or all lev of the Mississippi and the Atlantic border. The public faith, plighted in treatles or otherwise, must be linked by "hooks of steel" to the vallation and the Atlantic border. The public faith, plighted in treatles or otherwise, must be linked by "hooks of steel" to the Atlantic border. The public faith, plighted in treatles or otherwise, must be lief of the Mississippi and the Atlantic border. Th

sponsibility of the consequences which may follow. Such policy would be to take the entire country, and hold a state of things, in the judgment of all civilized nations, military possession of it until we should have security for would absolve this Government from all treaty obliga-tions, and would justify the seizure of the island, be the of abstract right can be asserted which will require us to abide the perpetual annoyances of bad neighborhood, forcing us into repeated wars, succeeded only by violated treaties and deceptive peace. If we have the work of subjugation to do over again, we ought to do it effectually, and provide for the permanent tranquillity of the two countries. This can only be done in the manner

Now, it is a remarkable fact, and it is to this fact to work upon Spain to coerce her into measures dangerous to our peace, and intended in their consequences to district the country and possibly to sunder the Union?

Sir, why is this? I will tell you. Our rapid growth in all the elements of national wealth and greatness is spected opponent to a serious issue with the positions I in all the elements of national wealth and greatness is overshadowing her, will ere long drive her commerce from the marts of the world, while the influence of our free institutions is fast depopulating her territory; and she so ably presented here by distinguished gentlemen around mows that she is attacking us in our weakest points. It is here trategy in dislogment to a serious issue with the positions I thank we may fairly infer from it that the patriotic views so ably presented here by distinguished gentlemen around me will have, as they ought to have, the hearty concurrence of the records.

rence of the people.

Again, sir, that great internal question—the Pacific railroad—which has been mentioned here as the only important subject of domestic policy likely to engage our attention for some time to come, this also was a subject of contest—no, not of contest, but of discussion—in Tenthe President of the United States and his Executive Officers, Gen. Cushing replied "in a brief, pointed, and cloquent manner." This speech is not reported in the Union, but it is represented in other papers to have been in the same style that characterized his speeches in New Jersey. It is thus described by a contemporary: numble way, in any feasible and judicious plan furing means proportioned to the magnitude of the project and the vast interest the Government has in its success. That will be a proud day for any Administration when it shall inaugurate this stupendous, this sublime work.
You see, Mr. President, that I had little trouble with

any of the questions yet mentioned. The only serious difficulty I encountered in the whole canvass was to defend the policy of the Administration in its appointments to office—the inaugural address of the President, so admitted and approved on all hands. Let its policy conform to that, and the Administration cannot fail to be brilliant and successful. I know that the exercise of its pa-"The State of Tennessee: We are proud of her states, men and admire the fire and zeal of her Democracy."

Mr. Nicholson responded to this sentiment. He said that he was never disposed to speak himself when he could derive so much more of enjoyment in listening to others.

If he had desired to say any thing, he would have selected any other time than that which would place him in otism may be justly questioned, and the supremacy of

THE WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF

All of our readers in this city and the surrounding country who have had the advantage of a personal acquaintance with the Hon. RICHARD I. Bowie, as well as those from all parts of the Union who have been associated with him in Congress, will deem it fortunate that the Whig Party of Maryland have selected that gentleman as their Essequibo, Granada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. candidate for Governor of the State. His gentlemanly bearing, his experience in public affairs, the steadfastness of his political faith, and, above all, the entire soundness of his principles, as evidenced in his public career and confirmed by his letter of of Maryland for the high station in connexion with postage; prepayment compulsory. which his name has been placed before them. The To Bogota, (New Granada.) Bueneventura, 53 cents on compliment bestowed on the political character of Mr. Bowie in the second paragraph of the letter of the President of the late State Convention, informing him of his nomination, is both felicitous and just: BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 8, 1853.

DEAR SIR: As the presiding officer and organ of the Whig Convention assembled in Baltimore on the 1st ultime, it becomes my duty to announce to you your unanimous selection by that body as the Whig candidate for the Gubernatorial chair of Maryland. That Convention, as you are aware, was called at the suggestion of our Whig friends in the Legislature to decide upon the best action for the great Whig party in the State at the present crisis. When it assembled there was but one sentiment among its members-that a full Whig ticket should be presented to the people of Maryland; and in the end an equally unanimous feeling that you should be placed at

The cordial, zealous, and harmonious feeling of that party which has never yet since its organization lost but a single Presidential canvass in Maryland, that of 1852, sory. tle to re-illumine the fires of 1836, 1840, 1844, and 1848 as manifested in your whole political course, and that no son of hers also possessed mere power or willingness On correspondence for any of the above to communicate them by his energy and eloquence, that of that party, and, with the worthy associates assigned added. you, bids you and them an onward and it trusts a trium phant race in the approaching contest.

I need not say I have great pleasure personally in communicating this intelligence to you. With feelings of high regard, I am, dear sir, your

friend and obedient servant, SAM. HAMBLETON, President of late Whig Convention of Maryland.

ROCKVILLE, SEPTEMBER 10, 1853.

To Col. SAMUEL HAMBLETON, President of the Whig State Convention.

DEAR SIE: Yours of the 3d instant, announcing to me that I had been nominated by the late Whig Convention, assembled in Baltimore, as the Gubernat ial candidate of our party at the coming election, was only received this morning. This nomination fills me with a profound sense of unworthiness of the distinction so unexpectedly con-

ality have devoted all my energies to his election. Yet, "partial franchise." however distrustful of myself. I cannot disobey the voice of the Whig party calling me to occupy this responsible position in their behalf. Their principles are my principles, and, whether triumphant or defeated, where they the official exposition which the Union announces lead I will follow.

The vast interests of the United States still demand the protecting care and watchful vigilance of the party whose ardinal doctrines are the prominent articles of the Federal Constitution, reduced to legislation by the statesmen

has the tropics for its boundaries. Comhas the tropics for its boundaries. Commerce must have linegal, and as regards the its harbors and cities their fortifications. An exposed other nations to be impolit ainst sudden invasion by great maritime Powers. The Pacific States and Terrimon effort, common blood, and common treasure of the the organ; and it is for this that we are glad to see States," must be linked by "hooks of steel" to the val- high Democratic authority arrayed against it, for a mous vote.

the President except as he appears in his inaugural before the nation and the world, yet my reliance in his sagacity, wisdom, and firmness give me full confidence in the result.

If Spain regards not these pledges; if she heeds not this warning, and allows herself to be placed in an attitude of hostility to our Government and People; if she permits England to drive her into a system of colonial policy intended to Africanize Cuba, hers will be the responsibility of the consequences which may follow. Such glory of the Whig party to have inaugurated or adopted; and under its auspices, if not in its name, they should be consummated. In the limited sphere of public duty which I have recently left my best exertions were earnestly devoted to the accomplishment of these ends, convinced that in their consummation the greatest happiness of the greatest number would be effected.

As corollaries of these principles, in State affairs, I ad vocate the rigid observance of the public faith in all its pledges: the development to their utmost extent of the intellectual and moral resources of the people, as well as their mineral, mechanical, and agricultural; the exercise of preventive rather than vindictive penal legislation; the gradual and progressive adaptation of our laws to the changes in the normal condition of the people; and in every thing to reconcile law with liberty and liberty with law.

Thanking you for the very kind and complimentary sentiments conveyed in your letter, I have the honor to be, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant, RICHARD I. BOWIE.

THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO JAPAN. The Hong Kong papers state that the Emperor of Russia, having heard that the United States Government had determined on sending a large naval force to Japan, with | SEN for State Treasurer. view to the opening of that long-closed country by peaceable means, and entirely concurring in the policy of demonstrating to the Japanese Government that foreigners had the power to take what they (the Japanese) might feel indisposed to give, has resolved in aiding the experiment by sending a squadron of co-operation, the Pallas, 52 guns, the Dwina, 19 guns, and the Vostock, 4 guns.

After remaining here a week (says one paper) the Pallas and Vostock will together proceed in search of the American fleet, supposed at present to be about the Loo-Choo Islands, waiting for the Powhatan, now hourly expected. This, then, is the whole secret and mystery of the presence of the Pallas and Vostock in our waters; and the revelation is hardly news, for, if we remember aright, their advent was announced in this journal fully a quarter of a year ago. Between Russian America and the northernmost port in Japan (we have been told by Russian navigators) there is still, and for a long time has been, some trade; and it is in no way unreasonable to find his Imperial Majesty desirous of improving and regulating it on such terms as may be obtained by other Govern-

THE FISHERIES .- The Newburyport Herald says that the report of the capture of three Newburyport and three Gloucester schooners must be incorrect. If true it would undoubtedly have been heard of before.

SCHOOL BOOKS, in great variety, for sale by TAYLOR

UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.

We have been furnished by the Post Office Department with the following list of foreign countries to which Prussia may send letters and newspapers through the United States, with the rates of postage, to be collected in all cases in Prussia:

To Cuba, British West Indies, &c., Antigua, Barbadoes, Bahamas, Berbice, Curaçoa, Demarara, Dominica, Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad, 35 cents on each letter of half an ounce or under, and 8 cents on each newspaper; being the United States and Prussian postage; prepayment compulsory.

British postage; prepayment compulsory. To Guayaquil, (Ecuador.) Quito, (Ecuador,) Cobija, (Bolivia,) La Paez, (Bolivia,) Copiapo, (Chili,) Huasco, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, St. Jago, 73 cents on each letter of half an ounce or under, and 14 cents on each newspaper; being the United States, Prussian, and British postage; prepayment compulsory.

To Payta, (Peru,) Lambayeque, Huanchaco, Casma, Huacho, Callao, Lima, Pisco, Islay, Arica, Iquique, 57 cents on each letter of half an ounce or under, and 14 cents on each newspaper; being the United States, Prussian, and British postage; prepayment compulsory.

Chagres, (New Granada,) Panama, Mexico, 45 cents on each letter of half an ounce or under, and 3 cents on each newspaper; being the United States and Prussian postage; prepayment compulsory.

To Canada, 35 cents on each letter of half an ounce under: being the United States, Prussian, and Canadian is scarcely one in one hundred that does not drink and Convention showed clearly that the spirit of that great postage; newspapers six cents each, being the United

was not yet cold or extinct; and that it required but lit- To New Brunswick. Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Sandwich Islands, 30 exchange office, and receives coin in lieu thereof at the in this State. In the full conviction that no Whig of cents on each letter of half an ounce or under, and six rate of sixteen dollars and seventy-five cents per ounce. Maryland possessed more of that genuine fire and spirit, cents on each newspaper; being the United States and

On correspondence for any of the above named coun tries from beyond the German-Austrian postal Union, the from sixteen to forty feet; but I have been told that at a body recently assembled has confided to you the banner foreign postage to the line of said postal Union must be

As among those who prefer the honor of the country to the interest of party, and would rejoice predilection, we confess to some apprehension when we see the columns of the leading journal of the dominant party, and the reputed exponent of the Executive opinions, occupied through successive variance with law and usage and the whole theory of our system of naturalization, and, we might add, of common sense, that "an alien who may have " declared his intentions according to legal form " laws and American arms owes to the citizen;" Had it pleased the Convention to select either of the and, further, that "quoad foreign Governments eminent citizens presented to them in preference to my- "no distinction can be made between a citizen of expired at eight o'clock in the evening, of cramp cholic, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. self. I should with much more confidence and equal cordi- "the United States of full franchise and one of

We should be sorry to see our Government assuming ground so questionable, and we hope that

the medium of the telegraph render it certain that there is no election of Governor by the people. Gov. Crosby's vote is larger than it was last year. Mr. Pillsbury's is smaller than that which was east for Mr. Hubbard, and Mr. Morrell's less than that for Mr. Chandler last year. A plurality of Senators elect are Whigs, but the political complexion of the body will depend upon the selections hereafter made by the House. In the House of Representatives Mr. Morrell's friends hold the balance of power.

instant. The Commissioners chosen by the Legislature, with authority to purchase the Massachusetts lands, have concluded a contract for this purchase. This must, by its terms, be ratified by the Legislature of Maine on or be- att of Baltic fore the 5th day of October next. The Legislature is called together with a view to this ratification. When it meets it is probable that renewed attempts will be made for the election of a United States Senator. It will be remembered that at the last session Hon. WM. PITT FESsexpen was elected Senator on the part of the State Senate, but the House failed to concur in the selection, though at one time Mr. Fessenden wanted but three votes only light boats could be used, this is a very large busi-

Wisconsin .- The Democrats of Wisconsin have nominated W. A. Banstow for Governor: J. T. Lawis for Lieutenant-Governor; A. T. GRAY for Secretary of State; G. B. SMITH for Attorney General; H. A. WHIGHT for Superintendent of Public Instruction; and E. H. Jans-

A Good Movement. - A general meeting of Presidents and Directors of the various railroads in the United States, we see it stated, will convene at Washington during the month of October, to consider the adoption of a code of laws and the establishment of such general measures as shall guard against accidents on railroads, and give more confidence to the state of the sample of the Bartlett pear was offered by Mr. Samuel Kirby. confidence to travellers and assurance that precautionary measures of the most reliable kind are hourly exercised upon every railroad throughout the Union. This meeting will have a salutary effect upon the public mind, as

A carpet bag belonging to George H. Dodge, President Friday evening. It was afterwards found broken open behind a door in the railroad depot. The contents were railroad bonds and securities to the amount of \$10,000 or \$15,000. A passenger was arrested on suspicion stealing it.

Northampton county, North Carolina, on Sunday night, the 11th instant. Said Garrett is about six feet one inch high, pale from confinement, brownish hair of fine texture, nose aquiline and prominent, rather thin face, small eyes, high cheek bone, thin lips, shoulders remarkably square when erect, small waist, about twenty-three years old, and altogether a good-looking figure.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

We have been favored with a letter addressed to his father by an Officer in the Fourth Regiment U. S. Infantry, lately stationed at Columbia Barracks. Oregon, but now on duty at Fort Jones, California, the subjoined extracts from which contain information that will interest many of our readers:

"FORT JONES, (CALIFORNIA,) JULY 29, 1858. "Leaving the vicinity of Salem, the capital of Oregon we passed through one of the finest countries it has ever been my fortune to behold. The Willamette, Umpqua, and Roque river valleys cannot, I think, be surpassed either for lovely views of scenery, fertility of soil, or healthiness of climate. The valleys are well settled, and To the West Indies, &c., (not British,) Carthagena, the hills abound with farmers' cattle. The inhabitants Honduras, St. Juan, (Nicaragua,) 59 cents on each letter are intelligent and hospitable, plainly exhibiting a degree acceptance; (hereto subjoined,) strongly recommend of half an ounce or under, and 12 cents on each news- of independence that I never saw before in any pioneers. him to the cordial and united support of the People paper; being the United States, Prussian, and British | Well may Gen. Lane be proud in representing such a

"I have travelled from the northern to the southern each letter of half an ounce or under, and 14 cents on boundary of Oregon, and, in my opinion, both its climate each newspaper; being the United States, Prussian, and and soil are as far superior to the climate and soil of California as can well be imagined. Nature seems to have designed that one portion of the former should be agricultural, and that the latter should abound in the precious metals.

"YREKA, or EUREKA, is a small town about sixteen miles north of this place, (Fort Jones;) it contains about one thousand inhabitants, and derives its importance from the mining population of the district. There are about six thousand miners within a circuit of sixty miles around six thousand miners within a circuit of sixty miles around this post; they are making 'good wages,' but do not realize those immense yields that have been obtained in former times. What they mean by good wages is from seven to fourteen dollars per day, and the average of this may be considered about a fair one of the mines. No miner, although they live cheaper than any other people. miner, although they live cheaper than any other people. can support himself for less than two dollars per day; and then they would have sufficient remaining to compen sate them fully for their labor and privations; but there gamble weeks' earnings in a single day! Companies of States and Prussian postage only; prepayment compul- from three to ten work together; once a week they pay the traders for what they have supplied them with, and then divide the profits. Each man takes his gold to the Lumps weighing one cance are not often found, yet I have seen a few that would weigh six ounces and upwards. In this vicinity most of the gold is found at a distance of village about one hundred miles from here one company have dug down four hundred feet, and have not yet obtained one grain of gold! Yet the soil has been such they are determined to find the precious metal, if possi- preferred against him. ble, and intend to continue digging as far as they can. to see the Government right, even against party Success to them! Such enterprise should be rewarded."

DEATH OF GEN. McKAY .- The Wilmington Journal announces the death of the Hon. JAMES J. McKAY, formerly for sixteen years the Representative in Congress of the Wilmington district of North numbers in gravely defending the proposition, so at Carolina. His death was sudden and unexpected, as will be seen by the following extract from the Journal . "Gen. McKay arrived here last Monday night from

his residence in Bladen, en route for Tarboro', in Edge-comb county, as a witness in the case of the State against "becomes instantly and by that act entitled to was apparently in better health than for some time pre-"every protection against outrage which American vious, and conversed freely. We learn that on his return from Edgecombe, Wednesday afternoon, he was taken suddenly ill on board the cars, and on arriving at Golds-

THE CASE OF BISHOP DOANE. The case of Bishop DOANE, before the Court of Bishops

at Camden, was finally disposed of on Thursday. It appears that on Tuesday, before the Court adjourned, a committee of seven Bishops was appointed to confer as forthcoming will not be found asserting a prin- with the prosecutors and the respondent. The conferciple so unsustained by our existing laws, and which ence took place on the following day, (Wednesday,) when we cannot expect European nations to acquiesce in. Bishop Doane, at the suggestion of several members of until they are prepared to change the whole frame the court, made a statement in writing, in which he deof their own laws and relinquish to our supremacy of their own laws and relinquish to our supremacy their own prescriptive principles and usages. As same time acknowledged that discretions which he deeply regretted. the exigencies of a nation which rests upon oceans and regards our own law we hold the doctrine to be He further expressed the opinion that the Presenting Inegat, and as regards the rights and obligations of Bishops had not been actuated by any improper motives, that we deprecated the adoption of so untenable a This paper was submitted to the court on Thursday tories, the "El Dorado" of the Union, won by the "com- principle by the great party of which the Union is morning, when, after a long and dispassionate debate, in which all the facts of the case were recapitulated, the presentment against Bishop Doane was dismissed by a unani-

A resolution was then unanimously passed declaring that the presenting Bishops, in their presentment to the puted paternity of so grave a blunder, says that court, were not moved by any improper or vindictive motives, but solely actuated by a conscientious sense of duty. After prayers, the Apostolic Benediction having been dent or any thing unpleasant. pronounced by Bishop Brownell, the court adjourned

> The report of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, made at their meeting on Wednesday, shows a very satisfactory account for the month of August, as

	Main stem.		Wash, branch.		Totals.	
Passengers Freight	.\$51,275 165,785	72	\$22,467 6,730	68	\$78,748 179,465	
	217,011	89	29,197	77	246,209	16
These returns a receipts of the pre- were on the main	vious mor	nth	of July, of	whic	h \$52,870	.97

An extra session of the Legislature of Maine has been ing for the increased number of passengers and fortycalled by Gov. CROSRY, to meet at Augusta on the 20th three thousand for increased freight. The total increase over August of last year is \$98,825.93. vellow.

The following table shows the increase in some of the articles transported eastwardly on the main stem into the

	dity of Martimore.		
ŕ	August, '53.	July, '53.	Increase
į	Flour, bbls48,213	26,578	21,635
í	Coal, tons29,457	26,720	2,787
	Grain, tons 824	262	562
	Live hogs, tons 586	373	163
	Pork and bacon, tons 399	127	272
	Tobacco, hhds 2,781	2,276	505
ģ	Taking into account that the Ohio	river was	so low tha
	and the back a well by wend this		lanes bear

ness, and is an evidence of what will be done under a favorable state of navigation.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION on Thursday drew good share of public attention. Some of the articles exhibited were admirable; of which only the very choicest can we notice, leaving the others to the regular report. The specimens of grapes, Black Hamberg and Spanish Morocco, by Mr. Blagden, were magnificent. Mr. B. also showed some unexcelled quinces and Bergamotte

Two remarkably fine specimens of the crook-neck squash were sent from the Alms-House garden.

Bust of Colonel Benton.—We learn that Dr. Stone has just finished the clay model for his bust of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, which the friends of the distinguished Missourian, the lovers of art, and the public generally will have an opportunity of seeing this day, after twelve o'clock, at Dr. Stone's atelier, on B street, in the rear of Adams's Express buildings. Whether or not the studio will be open to the public after to-day we do not know, but we think not, as the plaster cust of the model is to be made next week.

The Bangor Courier says: "City Marshal Farnham, of this city, has seized under the new liquor law 8,443 gaints and pensioners and expression a tending to secure the adoption of a uniform system of THOMAS H. BENTON, which the friends of the distinguishof the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, was stolen from the car in which he left it at Concord (N. H.) on Adams's Express buildings. Whether or not the studio

L. Garrett, who, being under sentence of death for the murder of Thomas R. Cumbie, broke out of the jail of Northampton courter Northampton courte

House, conveniently situated between 2d and 10th streets, in Washington. The neighborhood of the City Hall or General Post Office would be preferred.

California mails has arrived. She brings dates from the city of Mexico to September 4th and from Vera Cruz of The Mexican Government is making vigorous efforts to stop robberies, and several culprits had been executed.

More troops were being sent to the frontiers, ostensibly

Telegraphic Correspondence.

Letter from Senator Dickinson

NEW YORK, SEPT. 16.—A letter from the Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON is published this morning, in reply to the Washington Union, in which Mr. D. denies the imputa-

Later from Mexico.

New ORLEANS, SEPT. 12 .- The steamer Texas with the

tions and inferences of the Union's article.

Santa Anna continues his high-handed measures, exe

warning. It was believed that another revolution wou follow his arbitrary and tyrannical course. Mr. Gadsden, U. S. Minister, had been well received.

Abatement of the Yellow Fever at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 12 .- The deaths by yellow fever yesterday were only 40. The disease is, however, raging dreadfully along the coast.

Progress of the Yellow Fever, &c.

New Obleans, Sept. 13.—The fever is raging terribly at Covington, Madisonville, Mandeville, Biloxi, Lewisburg, Pass Christian, Baton Rouge, Bayou Sara, Alexandria, and through the Red river country and along the Southern coast. It is declining rapidly here.

New Obleans, Sept. 14.—The fever still continues to

rage along the coast. Nurses are being sent from here to Mobile. The deaths at Galveston from yellow fever

Arrest of a Murderer.

Boston, SEPT. 16.—Chapman, the murderer of Cozzens and his wife at Cherburne, was arrested last night in a barn about a mile from the town. He has partially confessed the crime. The Coroner's Jury have returned a verdict against him of murder. Mrs. Cozzens is not yet dead, but cannot long survive.

The European and North American Railroad. St. John's, (N. B.) Sert. 15.—The first sed of the European and North American Railroad was turned yesterday by Lady Head, assisted by the Lieutenant Governor, in the presence of twenty-five thousand persons. There was afterwards a grand procession of various Trade Societies two miles long. Commodore Suurrick and suite were present, and the festivities wound up with a grand hall and display of fireworks in the exening. ball and display of fireworks in the evening.

Acquittal of John C. Mather. ALBANY, SEPT. 16 .- The Court of Impeachment to-day equitted Canal Commissioner Mather of all the charge

Seizure of Fishing Vessels. Boston, Sept. 12.—The schooner James Rix has arrived here from the Bay of Chaleur. Her captain reports that the American schooner Gazeile, of Dennis, also three schooners of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and three vessels of Cape Ann, have been seized by the British upon the charge of violating the fishing laws. All the above vessels were taken off Fox river. The affair has caused no small degree of excitement. Riot and Homicide

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 11 .- During an alarm of fire at 12 o'clock last night, the Franklin Hose Company ran into Kensington, and when passing the Hibernia Hose House were fired at by persons in the building. None of the members of the Franklin were injured, but a ball took effect on Hugh Murtha, living in a house opposite, who was looking over a fence, causing death in a few minutes. The police afterwards entered the Hibernia House and arrested fourteen persons, upon whom they found two revolvers and other arms.

Murder and Arson. BROWNSVILLE, (PA.) SEPT. 10 .- The house of Wm. Secress, ten miles from this place, was entered by robbers last night, and his wife murdered, and himself so badly

wounded as to leave but little hopes of his recovery, and the house plundered and burnt. There is no clue to the Celebration of the Defence of Baltimore. BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 12 .- Our Military and the Old

Defenders, with some others, are to-day celebrating the anniversary of the battle of North Point. The city throughout presents quite a patriotic appearance, and is full of life and gayety. Many strangers are here from teen miles out, where they celebrate the occasion in their usual manner, partaking of refreshments and enjoying other appropriate entertainments. Every annual out of these time-honored veterans affords a scene and the unmistakeable traces of time are seen upon them Many of them bend beneath the weight of years, yet upon an occasion like this they seem to be rejuvenated, and feel for a time as though the spirit of youth and ancient patriotism had entered their hearts.

The Montgomery Guards, from Washington, who par-

ticipated in the parade, made a very handsome display. They gained deserved admiration, and deported themselves in a manner worthy their name and the city they

The day thus far has passed off well, free from acci-Horrible Murder.

Boston, SEPT. 15 .- A horrible murder was perpetrated Boston, Sept. 15.—A horrible murder was perpetrated last night at Sherburne, in this State, upon the persons of Reuben Cousins, a farmer, aged seventy years, and his wife, by a man named John Chapman. The villain first called Cousins to the door and murdered him with an are, and then killed Mrs. Cousins, and attempted the life of a laborer, who was in bed. The latter gave the alarm, when the murderer fied. The whole village are out to-day in pursuit of the murderer. Cousins was reported to have a large amount of money in his house.

New York Markets. NEW YORK, SEPT. 16.—Flour is heavy; sales of 5,750 bbls. at \$6.25 a \$6.31 for State, \$6.25 a \$6.374 for common to good Ohio, and \$6.50 a \$6.62 for Southern. Wheat is to good Ohio, and \$6.50 a \$6.62 for Southern. oyant; sales of 25,000 bushels at 151 cents for Genesee, 1482 for Western white, and 137 for Southern. Corn, sales of 18,000 bushels at 841 for mixed and 851 for

Baltimore Market.

Baltimore, September 16.—The past has been another active business week. Breadstuffs have been in good demand. About 30,000 barrels of flour and probably 150,000 bushels wheat have been sold, a large amount of which was for export. Sales also of some 20,000 bags of Rio coffee, and about 1,200 hogsheads sugars, besides considerable provisions, tobacco, &c., whilst the dry goods dealers have been selling largely. The fall business has opened most cheeringly.

opened most cheeringly.

Flour is selling to day at \$6.12\frac{1}{2} for Howard street and City Mills. Rye flour \$4.37; corn meal \$3.37 a \$3.50; wheat 120 a 125 cents for red, to 135 a 138 for white; corn 72 a 74 for white, to 74 a 75 for yellow; Maryland oats at 39 a 41; rye, Maryland, 72 a 74 cents; cloverseed \$6 per bushel; timothy \$3.50; flax seed \$1.20 per bushel. Rio Coffee 11 a 12 cents. Whiskey 29 a

30 cents. The tobacco market is very firm. Sales of about 1,100 hogsheads Ohio at full prices of last week. The supply of Maryland is light. The inspections of the week are 1,541 hogsheads in all, of which 906 are Maryland, 623 Ohio, and 12 Virginia.

Stocks are somewhat firmer. Sales of Baltimore a Ohio railroad shares at 611 a 62. Maine Election.

PORTLAND, (Mr.) SEPTEMBER 16 .- Returns have been received from 204 towns. Mr. CROSBY, (Whig.) for Governor, is 2,500 ahead. The Democrats claim the House. whose privilege it is to fill the vacancies in the Senate.

paid,) and thus relieve themselves from an expensive and in-convenient personal attendance.

Having obtained a commission of Notary Public, he is pre-pared to furnish legalized copies of any required public docu-ments or other papers. He has been so long engaged in the duties of an agent, that it can only be necessary now to say that economy and prompt attention shall be extended to all business confided to his care; and that, to enable him to ren-der his services and facilities more efficacious, he has become

amiliar with all the forms of office.

Office on F street, near the new Treasury Builder